



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the wisdom of the selection in every case we doubt whether many important works will be found lacking. American contributions to bibliographical science are well represented; we miss, however, Jones' *Index to Legal Periodicals*, Miss Davenport's bibliography of English manorial and agrarian history, and Vincent's *Contributions toward a Bibliography of American History, 1888-1892*. Additional indexes of publications of the United States Government might well have been mentioned. The author has been misled by the title of Gurney's *Reference Handbook of English History*, which is not a bibliography, but a set of genealogical tables, nor is it entirely fair to class Larned's *History for Ready Reference* among bibliographies of universal history. W. F. Allen's *Reader's Guide to English History* should be cited in the revised edition of 1883 and as an independent publication.

M. Langlois has not confined himself to a mere list of titles, but has commented freely on the works cited and made numerous references to critical reviews, while the excellent discussions of bibliographical method make the book valuable to professional bibliographers as well as to students of history. Ease of reference is secured by the arrangement of the material, which has evidently been classified with great pains, and by an unusually complete index. Praise should be also given the proof-reading, which has been done with extraordinary care, particularly in the difficult matter of citations from foreign languages. It would be hard to find another work which condenses into the same space so much useful and accurate information on historical matters.

The second part of the manual is to treat of the history and organization of historical studies in the various countries of the world and describe "the principal undertakings and monuments of modern erudition and historiography."

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

Historical Briefs. By JAMES SCHOULER. With a Biography. (New York: Dodd, Mead and Co. 1896. Pp. 286.)

IN this volume are collected nearly all of Mr. Schouler's detached essays on historical subjects. In six of them Mr. Schouler discusses the processes of the historian, a field which has been much neglected by English and American historical writers, who, in the practical spirit of Dr. Primrose, seem to have thought it of more service to produce literary offspring than to talk about it. As a result, the English student has had to rely for guidance mainly upon examples and *obiter dicta*. Mr. Schouler's contribution to supply this deficiency deserves a cordial welcome from teachers and students. It is, however, the youthful writer of history rather than the investigator to whom the author addresses himself in the majority of these papers. Not the least interesting feature of these discussions is his revelation of his own method of work. In the more theoretical parts Mr. Schouler has compressed his matter too much; the essay on "Historical Testimony" in particular could have been expanded

with advantage by adding to the enumeration of different classes of sources some discussion of their relative importance. Mr. Schouler is a hearty believer in personal research, and in the paper on "Historical Industries" he makes a vigorous plea for the individual historian as against the formidable rival of his work, the co-operative history.

Soon after the Lenox Library acquired George Bancroft's collection of books and transcripts Mr. Schouler found there, in the copy of Polk's voluminous diary, the material for two fresh and instructive studies of his administration. One rises from their perusal with the conviction that Polk was a man of greater strength and fewer scruples than he has commonly been credited with, and that in tenacity of purpose "Young Hickory" came little short of his namesake and mentor.

The second part of this volume is devoted to a sketch of Mr. Schouler's life made up from material furnished by himself. The simple and interesting fragments of autobiography interspersed here and there make one wish that it had all been in that form. In the earlier part many glimpses are given of General William Schouler, the independent and vigorous editor of the *Boston Atlas*, and later, the energetic Adjutant-General of Massachusetts during the Civil War. Both father and son appear in thoroughly attractive light in this narrative, and many among the thousands of students of history and law who have received instruction from Mr. Schouler's works will welcome this confidential introduction to his personality. To their respect for the scholar will be added attachment to the man.

EDWARD G. BOURNE.

The History of Mankind. By Professor FRIEDRICH RATZEL. Translated from the second German edition, by A. J. Butler, M. A. (London and New York : The Macmillan Co. 1896. Pp. xxiv, 486.)

SINCE the publication of the first edition of this work in Germany in 1885 it has held the position of the most popular manual in its particular field, that of ethnography, or the description of the culture of existing tribes and peoples. The title borne by the present volume, *The History of Mankind*, does not express this, and is scarcely justified by the method adopted by the author and set forth in his first chapter, that of studying present conditions through their historic developments.

The first volume of the translation here presented contains two books, the first the general introduction, the second embracing three chapters devoted respectively to the races of Oceanica, the Australians and the Malays. The latter he includes under the general rubric, "The American-Pacific group of races." These two divisions may be examined separately.

The introductory book is devoted to "The Principles of Ethnography." After a brief exposition of the number and geographical locations of the human "race," and a reference to the position of natural "races,"